

THE NEW YORK SUN.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1866.

The President's Veto Message.

In this morning's Sun we publish the important veto of the President concerning the Civil Rights Bill, which recently passed both Houses of Congress. The document is very elaborate, and bears evidence of having been prepared with much care. The chief objection which the President urges against the measure is the doubt about its constitutionality. He takes the ground that the Civil Rights bill is calculated to nullify State laws, and to make both the legislative and judicial branches of the State Governments responsible to the United States for action done relative to their local affairs. The basis of his argument is the broad principle that all rights not especially delegated to the United States by the Constitution, are reserved to the individual States, and that it is not competent for Congress to impose any act of legislation that conflicts with the said reserved rights of the several States. Every section of the Civil Rights bill is measured by that standard in the message. But aside from the question of constitutionality, the President opposes the measure upon general grounds. According to its provisions the rights of citizenship would not only be conferred upon the negroes, but also upon Chinamen, gypsies and Indians who are subject to taxation—upon which elements he thinks it impolitic to bestow such privileges as are contemplated by the bill. There are other general points of objection, but it is not necessary that we should refer to them in detail, as the arguments upon them are explicitly stated in the message. The document is, upon the whole, an able and clearly written exposition of the views taken by the President, and deserves to be carefully and thoughtfully considered.

Which Shall It Be—Congress or the President?

The election campaign in Connecticut is furnishing some interesting disclosures relative to the position taken by the President upon political issues. We have already alluded to facts indicating his desire for the election of the Democratic candidate for Governor of Connecticut, and a still more emphatic expression of his views upon that subject, and his political relations generally, has just appeared. Two Connecticut politicians have published a statement embracing the points of an interview which they held with the President on Friday last. The President said to them, according to their report, that he regards those who support his restoration policy as the Union party, wherever they may be, and no others. He "did not consider those who opposed his policy as belonging to the Union party." And then, to make the matter still more explicit he said, "The principles of my restoration policy are fundamental. No man can approve of my policy and that of Congress at the same time. That is impossible." This language means that the President reads out of the Union party all who oppose his reconstruction policy—about nine-tenths of the party, we should think, if the votes in Congress, in the State Legislatures, and the general expression of sentiment throughout the country can be relied upon. As the Democrats are the real Union party, according to the President's standard, we shall hereafter have a match team of Union parties.

How Prosperity Stimulates Cupidity.

The unnatural prosperity that attended me-cantile and manufacturing interests during the war, is now bearing its legitimate fruit. The immense incomes that flowed into the coffers of manufacturers and dealers, in consequence of the appreciation of commodities, has had a demoralizing influence upon those classes, the evidence of which is seen in their present unwillingness to return to legitimate and reasonable profits. Trade is now settling down to its normal condition, and nothing can stop the ebb in prices; but the same classes who amassed fortunes when the tide of high prices was flowing, are now unwilling to submit to any curtailment of income, and to avoid that curtailment they are making an effort to shift the burden of decline upon the shoulders of labor, by insisting upon a reduction of wages. Before the era of inflation began, manufacturers and dealers were well satisfied with a net income of ten per cent. upon invested capital. During the past four or five years, however, the incomes of those classes have ranged, generally, from twenty-five to fifty per cent., and they now seem to think that there should be no diminution. The stocks of manufacturing companies have appreciated to an extent beyond all precedent, some of them being now over one thousand per cent. above par, and yet the men who hold these valuable securities are clamoring because there is danger of a curtailment of dividends. Take, for example, a few of the leading cotton manufactorys of New England. Their stocks are now selling as follows:

Merrimack Company.....	1225
Amskeag	1220
Appleton	1100
Sark Mills	1150
Laconia	1200
York	1300
Pepperell	1100
Manchester	1425

These quotations show that the dividends must even now be enormous, and yet in the face of these figures, the manufacturers claim that they cannot afford to pay current rates of wages. The profits of merchants have been in a like ratio with those of manufacturers, for their interests are almost identical. Now, all that workingmen demand is a reasonable compensation for their labor. They care nothing about the nominal value of their wages. As a purchasing medium one dollar was worth before the war, as much as three dollars are now, and if rents and commodities were as low now as they were five years ago, workingmen would be perfectly willing to accept the old rates of wages. But the fact is that the expenses of living, including rents, are now quite as high as they have been at any time since the rebellion commenced, and it is for that reason that workingmen are opposed to a reduction of their nominal wages. Laboring men received no benefit from the inflation of prices. The purchasing capacity of their wages has not been increased at all, while on the other hand their employers amassed fortunes by the instant. All that laboring men ask, is, that their wages shall be proportionate to the prices of rents and commodities. They are willing to bear their own burdens, but they are not willing to stint themselves more closely for the sake of keeping up the enormous profits that manufacturers and dealers have reaped as a consequence of the war.

Work of the Health Commission.

There is now less filth in the streets of New York, and less apprehension of pestilence in the minds of the citizens, than at any time within the last six months. The new Board of Health seems to have inspired the street contractors and the nuisance perpetrators with a wholesome fear of the present sanitary reg'me. Streets that had become total strangers to the street cleaners have lately been entirely transformed in appearance by the vigorous application of hoes and brooms; and the keepers of offensive establishments have astonished their neighbors by an apparent disposition to clean up. But the Board of Health have commenced another work no less important than that of purification. They have made a vigorous onset upon the vendors of impure meat, fish, milk, etc., and there is a prospect that such traffic will be broken up. If the Board continue to exercise the same promptitude and efficiency that have characterized their action so far, they will render an inestimable service to the city.

Useless Eight Hour Legislation.

The futility of legislation as a direct means for establishing the eight hour system, is exemplified in the bill which has just been passed by the Ohio Legislature. The first section of the law provides that in establishments where women, or children under eighteen years of age are employed, the time of labor shall not exceed eight hours each day; and any employer who shall compel such an operative to work longer than the time specified, shall be liable to a fine of from five to fifty dollars. Now what will be the effect of that provision? The employer will say, "Do as you please about working longer than eight hours, but your situation depends upon working ten hours instead of eight." But that is not all, the same section contains the cautious provision that parents of minors may contract for their children to work any stipulated length of time. The rest of this silly enactment simply declares that when no contract is made for service, eight hours shall be deemed a legal day's work. Of course an employer, under that provision, would either insist upon a contract, or else discharge the employee at very short notice. The One "Eight Hour Law" may be a good thing in the way of giving prominence to the proposed reform, but as a direct means of effecting that end it is not the slightest consequence.

A Question for the Board of Health.

Editor Sun: Sir—Please, through your able paper, give us a little information what us poor folks are to do with the old straw from our beds, this cleaning time? The police say we must not burn it in the streets, nor must we throw it in the vacant lots; nor yet will the old man take it. What is to be done? By giving your advice in your paper, you will assist and greatly oblige one out of

MANY SUBSCRIBERS.

Financial News, Markets, &c.

New York, Tuesday, March 27, 6 P. M.—The latest quotations of the general Stock market to-day, compared with the quotations of yesterday evening, show a pretty general advance in price, fractionally. Governments were strong and in demand. Gold was up to 125, to-day but closed at 127. There was a little more demand for money, but the market was easy at 5 & 6 per cent. on call. Foreign exchange was dull at 107 a 107½ for 60-days bankers' On "Change to-day" flour was dull and heavy. Wheat was dull and common grade drooping. Corn was a shade firmer. Oats were firmer and more active. Pork was firm. Beef was unchanged. Lard was steady, and Whiskey was steady.

MANY SUBSCRIBERS.

Wheeler & Wilson Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button Hole Machine, 625 Broadway, 550 Howe Sewing Machine Company, No. 629 Broadway, N. Y. Elias Howe, Jr., President. Agents wanted.

351

HATHES.

CONWAY—On Monday, March 26, William Conway, son of John and Elias Conway, aged 2 years, 8 months and 12 days.

The funeral will take place this Wednesday afternoon, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 425 East 13th st.

352

FITZGERALD—After a brief and severe illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, on Monday, March 26th, at 5 o'clock P. M., Thomas the third son of the late James Fitzgerald, of Tralee, County of Kerry, Ireland, aged 21 years, 4 months and 26 days.

The friends of the family, and those of his brothers, John and James, and also of his brothers-in-law, Henry P. Vreeland and George H. Buckwell, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock precisely, from the residence of his mother, 166 Lewis st.

353

GREY—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 25, 1866, Joseph Edward Grey, M. D., aged 36 years and 5 months.

His friends, and those of his father-in-law, William A. Cort, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, March 28, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, cor. of Myrtle and Franklin Avenue, without further invitation.

354

JACKSON—On Monday morning, 26th inst., of disease of the heart. John B. Jackson, aged 46 years, 10 months and 22 days.

Funeral will take place from the Allen's M. E. Church, on Wednesday afternoon, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock precisely. Friends of the family, also the members of Neptune Division, No. 3 S. of T., are respectively invited to attend the funeral.

355

KELLY—On Tuesday, March 27th, Richard Kelly, a native of the County Carlow, Ireland, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectively invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, March 29, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, 64 Mulberry st.

356

LEONARD—At Harlem, on Tuesday, March 27th inst., Mary, daughter of the late Francis Halloran, in the 34th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her brothers, Patrick, Michael, John and William Halloran, are respectively invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, March 29, at 11 o'clock, from 14th st. and 3d ave.

357

SAVIDGE—On Tuesday, March 27, Miss Mary Savidge, in the 59th year of her age.

Funeral services will take place at the First Baptist Church, cor. of Broome and Elizabeth streets, whence her remains will be taken to Meinchin, N. J., on Thursday A. M. Relatives and friends are respectively invited to attend. Philadelphia papers please copy.

358

SLOAN—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 26, of consumption. Patrick Sloan, aged 31 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectively invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 95 Gold st., on Wednesday afternoon, March 28, at 2 o'clock.

359

WRIGHT—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, March 27th Adelina Wright, aged 39 years, 9 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectively invited to attend the funeral, this Wednesday afternoon, March 28, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, 184 W. 31st st. cor. of 8th ave.

360

TRADE NOTICES.

A. O. H., BROOKLYN, L. I.—A General meeting of the above order will be held at Tammany Hall, cor. of York and Pearl sts., on Wednesday evening, March 28th, 1866, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. By order of PHILLIP CLARE, G. E. THOS DONLON, T. A. S.

B. BLANK BOOK BINDERS P. U.—The members of the above Union are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of our late member, THOMAS FITZGERALD, from the residence of his mother, No. 102 Lewis st., this Wednesday at two P. M.

361

BROOKLYN TAILORS TRADE PROTECTION Soc'y and Benevolent Union. All members of this Society are hereby notified to attend the regular weekly meetings on this Wednesday evening, 28th inst., in their hall, 369 Fulton st. Nominations of officers for the ensuing six months will take place on this evening. Remember after this meeting every member 12 weeks in arrears will be expelled. A grand mass meeting of the Trade will be held in Brooklyn Garden, on Wednesday, April 4th. Eminent speakers from the several Trade organizations of New York and Brooklyn will address the meeting. Order of the Society. B. KINKEL, Pres. T. A. S.

C. CATTLE MARKET.

BULL'S HEAD. March 27, 1866.

Beefs.—A more complete revolution in the affairs of this market than that which we now perceive has seldom been experienced. A sudden falling off in the supply, from 4,000, the number of bullocks on sale this day week, to 2,800, the present supply, eager purchasers, and favorable weather, have produced their legitimate results, and advanced prices \$12 to \$20 per head above the rates of one week since, and quality considered, even higher than the highest rates quoted for several months past. Medium cattle, which on this day week were slow of sale at even the reduced rate of 14 to 16c per lb., have to-day found ready sale at 16 to 18c per lb. The best steers command from 17 to 20c per lb. with few sales, however, at the latter figure, while the rough steers which we last quoted at 12c, are now fit to sell at 15 to 16c per lb. Trade, even at this great advance, continues brisk, and with no prospects of immediate fresh arrival, the market bids fair to rule even more strongly in favor of drovers before the close of the present week.

D. C. C. Cows, although half-sold now, but still a trifle advanced, medium will bring \$15 to \$18, and fancy stock at \$19 to \$21. Veal calves are in sight, being to-day, for the best of the best grades, at 12c, being in the market, while for common ones it is scarcely an inquiry.

E. Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep are in moderate supply, with no unusual allowance of poor, untaut stock, when they average from 30c to 50c per lb. Good stock is held at 30 to 40c extra, at 5½ to 6c per lb.

F. Seine.—This branch of the market is somewhat reduced to-day, and logs are consequently doing a little better, good fair animals ranging to-day at 11c to 12c for corn-fed, live, and 14½c per lb. for do.

G. BRICKLAYERS.—SPECIAL NOTICE.

Whereas, the bricklayers P. B. Union have been notified that some of their members are working for less than the standard rate of wages, notice is hereby given that on and after the 2d day of April, any member of this Union working for less than \$3.50 per day, will be fined according to the by-laws. By order of the Union. J. COMPTON, Pres. M. J. DALY, Rec. Sec.

362

H. FLOUR AND GRAIN.

New York, March 27, 1866.

FLOUR.—The flour market is dull and heavy Superfine State, \$6 60 to \$7 15; Extra, at \$7 60 to \$7 14½; Western Extra—low grades—at \$7 25 to \$7 50; shipping Ohio, at \$8 10 to \$9 50; low grades of Canada Extra, at \$7 50 to \$8 50; and good to superfine Southern, \$8 50 to \$9 50.

G. GRAIN.—The wheat market is very dull. No. 1 new Milwaukee, \$1 65; Old Milwaukee, \$2 60;

White Gen. 3, \$1 65; White Can. at 17½c.

Oats—Average, 3 lbs.—Canadian at 55c to 58c; 20c to 25c for round wheat.

Corn.—This market is very lively. Western un-husked being quoted at 66½c to 70c; sound mixed Western, 64½c; White corn, 6c.

With liberal arrivals, particularly of North River bales, the market is heavy and prices are quoted a little lower, viz.: 70c to 80c for shipping, and 80c for retail lots.

363

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Illustrated Phrenological Journal

for April contains: Thomas Cook, the Excursionist

Dr. Nott; W. V. Wallace; J. Garhart; Alex. Campbell; Miss Carmichael; with Portraits, Character

and Biography; Causes of Suicide—Temperament,

Marriage, Idiocy; Mirthlessness, Modesty, Order:

Signs of Character—How to Observe: Physiognomy

—Primary Rules; Inquisitive Nose: Our social Relations: To the Girls, by Mrs. Willis; Teaching by Love; How to be Happy: A Dead Man: Visiting America—How to See It: A Negro Baptism: Music as a Moral and Physical Agent: Frogs, Fish and Toads: Religious: A Discourse by Rev. H. W. Beecher, on Self-Esteem; Faith: Self-Improvement: Benevolence: Ethnology, Physiology, etc. Only 20 cents, or \$2 a year. Address Fowler & Wells 289 Broadway, New York.

364

NOTICE TO BAKERS—THE MEMBERS

OF THE N. Y. J. B. & S. B. SOCIETY

OF NEW YORK, are requested to meet at 23

West 14th st., at 7½ o'clock, on Tuesday evening,

March 28, 186